LINDER-CHAMBLISS

FairTax Act (S. 25, HR 25)

In the 109th Congress, U.S. Sen. Saxby Chambliss, R-Ga., introduced the FairTax Act, S. 25 and in the House of Representatives U.S. Rep. John Linder, R-Ga., introduced the companion bill known as H.R. 25.

The FairTax Act would repeal:

- Individual income taxes (including capital gains taxes)
- Corporate income taxes
- All payroll taxes, including the Social Security and Medicare payroll taxes
- Self-employment taxes
- Estate and gift taxes

In place of these federal taxes, the FairTax would levy a 23 percent tax on the final sale of all goods and services. Exports and business inputs (i.e., intermediate sales) would not be taxed. The sales tax must be separately stated and charged.

The FairTax would provide every family with a rebate of the sales tax equal to spending up to the federal poverty level. The rebate would be paid in advance and updated according to the Department of Health and Human Services poverty guidelines. Based on the 2003 guidelines, a family of four would be able to spend \$24,240 annually tax free. They would receive a monthly rebate of \$465 each and every month (\$5,575 annually). Therefore, no family would be effectively exempt from tax on a large portion of their annual spending.

Social Security and Medicare benefits would remain the same. The Social Security and Medicare trust funds would receive the same amount of money as they do today. The source of the trust fund revenue would simply be sales tax revenue instead of payroll tax revenue.

Endorsed by
The National
Taxpayers Union

"Because your FairTax
would replace both
the income and
payroll taxes with a
simple, fair, sales tax
with monthly rebates,
it would greatly
benefit all Americans
and our national
economy."

Collection would piggyback on the sales tax collection already collected by 45 states. All states would have the option of either collecting federal sales tax on behalf of the federal government in exchange for a fee or outsourcing to another state.

Strong taxpayer rights are incorporated into the FairTax. The burden of persuasion in disputes is on the government. A strong, independent conflict resolution office would be created. Taxpayers are entitled to professional fees in disputes unless the government establishes that its position is substantially justified.